

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Old Western District Police Station House

and/or common Old Pine Street Station (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 214 North Pine Street n/a not for publication

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. John M. Dennis, Acting Chancellor
University of Maryland at Baltimore

street & number 522 West Lombard Street

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number 100 North Calvert Street

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date 1977 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

B-3613

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources**Contributing**

1
0
0
0
1

Noncontributing

0 buildings
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects
0 Total

Number of previously listed
National Register properties
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions
and uses: police station, jail

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Old Pine Street Station, erected by the city in 1877-1878 as the Western District Police Station, is an elaborately decorated free-standing High Victorian Gothic brick structure of two and a half stories on a high foundation and capped with a hip roof. The building consists of three sections arranged telescopically on a common east-west center axis, the front on the west side of Pine Street being the tallest and widest section and decreasing successively in both width and height toward the rear. The front section contains a large room on each of the three floors; the middle section contains a central stair hall with smaller service rooms on either side; and the rear section, longer in its original configuration, contained the jail. The exterior of the building is decorated with molded brick string courses; a bracketed cornice; rectangular and arched (segmental and Gothic) windows; corbelled brick work; and entrance hood with very large brackets; crochets on the facade (east elevation) gable; and attenuated attached columns. The exterior decorative detailing is primarily of stone and metal. The exterior of the building has a high level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. On the interior, nearly all of the original decorative detailing was replaced in the mid-twentieth century. Only a portion of the stair balustrade from the second floor to the attic remains. All windows are boarded and most original sashing was replaced in mid the present century. About 1789, about two-thirds of the back or west wing which contained the jail cells was demolished for construction of Martin Luther King Boulevard. The building is surrounded by vacant lots, new university buildings, and the boulevard.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No.

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National Park Service

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Old Pine Street Station

Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The exterior materials are a deep red smooth face pressed brick, trimmed with painted smooth face Pennsylvania or New York bluestone lintels, sills, and miscellaneous details. The basement course on the east facade, the entrance steps, and the watertable course on the north and south elevations are a grey granite, probably from the local Woodstock quarries. Windows are painted wood double hung four-over-four sash. The cornice, hip ridges and roof finials are painted pressed metal. The roof of the main section is straight butt black Pennsylvania slate, and other roofs are painted standing seam metal.

The building's front section is its most massive and decorative. It is 46 feet across the east front by 41 feet deep, and is two stories high raised 5 feet above grade on the partially exposed basement. The principal facade (east) consists of three double window bays with the center bay projecting and culminating in a gable. The north and south side elevations are three bays also, except the double windows flank an ornamented corbelled chimney as the center bay. The slate roof is hipped on all four sides and slopes to a flat metal top section with corner finials which terminate the hip ridges. At the front, the central gable is also slate and intersects the front slope.

The central projecting bay of the front facade is the most elaborately treated element of the building. The entrance, reached by a flight of six granite steps, consists of glazed double doors flanked by narrow lights, set in surrounds of painted stone. It is sheltered by a half-hipped roof supported on four wooden brackets which project from the sides and door frame of the entrance. At the apex of this roof a stone bracket supports a colonnette which supports a brick corbel, and this in turn supports the springing of paired pointed arches over the second story windows. At the center springline a stone corbel supports a flagstaff which rises well above the gable to a ball finial. These arches open above the cornice line, and at

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station
Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

their outer springline, they rise from stone and brick corbels aligned with the cornice. The gable itself is divided into three sections by horizontal stone belt courses. The lowest of these courses serves as the impost of the arches; the middle contains two small rectangular embrasures which flank the flagstaff; and the uppermost forms the peak and finial of the gable. The rakes of the gable are capped with a stone coping embellished with crockets aligned with the stonebelt courses of the facade.

On the three facades of the front section, paired windows flank the central bay. On the first floor, these windows are inset under a segmental brick arch and have a stone colonnette between them. The colonnette supports a stone lintel and a brick panel fills in under the arch. On the second floor, two separate rectangular windows align above the paired windows. The "cornice" consists of a course of vertical bracket-like modillions which support a moulding enclosing the gutter at the roof line. This device circuits the entire block, except where interrupted by the gable or a chimney, or on the west side where the modillions are not absent. In the basement, paired rectangular windows are located directly under those in the first story.

The north and south elevations are similar to the front except that the basement is brick, separated from the first story by a granite water table course, and, in place of the projecting central bay, there is a monumental chimney on each facade. It is corbelled at the midpoint of the first story in two sections from paired stone brackets. The sections join to become one chimney at the second story sill level, and the embrasure between the two sections is closed by a brick corbel which meets a stone lintel. The chimney projects slightly on a brick corbel at the line of the modillions, then further on a stone course at the roof line. Above this, a flue in each of the outer sections is open in elevation and capped with stone. The central portion of the chimney rises further and is capped by a stone course and a square pyramid of brick topped by a finial. All sills and lintels share common lines connected with a decorative course of brick set as an angled saw-tooth batt course.

The middle section also is comprised of a basement and two stories, but its floor heights are lower than the first section. It is 16 feet long in two bays. The roof is painted metal in a half-hip design which slopes from a ridge along the west wall of the main section. The elevations of this section

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Old Pine Street Station
Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland

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Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

are simply composed of two rectangular windows in both stories on the south elevation and three windows above two windows on the north elevation. The modillion course is similar to, but smaller than, that of the main section. A large single flue chimney rises from the roof slightly north of the central axis. It is square in plan, embellished on each side with three recessed panels of brick, a corbelled top with stone coping and a pyramidal cap elevated on short stone columns at each corner.

The rear section is two stories with the same floor heights as the middle section but does not have a basement. Originally, this section consisted of six single window bays, but is now only one bay long measuring 12 feet front to rear, and 30 feet across the end. It is the least elaborate of the three sections and now has a solid brick wall, laid with a header bond every fifth course, on its west elevation. The roof is painted metal in a simple gable design with the ridge running east to west.

Although the original configuration and structure remains, the interior has been stripped of its finishes, fittings, and furniture. Exceptions to this are the stair which appears to be the original construction without bannister; two wrought iron columns in the large room in the basement; and a wrought iron cage which forms two of the original block of ten cells located on the first floor of the rear section. Also, the original brick fireplace openings are in place on the north and south sides of the large rooms in the front section. The interior has been finished with a furred gypsum board veneer.

The first floor plan is on one level. It consists of a main room 42 feet by 22 feet in the front section, a central hall with the staircase on the south side, two smaller rooms on either side of the center hall, and a single small room in the rear section. The two rooms on the south side of the hall have been made into one room by removal of the wall between. The large furnace chimney is located north of the center hall in the rear room and two small toilet rooms have been built in the space remaining.

The second floor plan consists of one large room 42 feet by 36 feet occupying the entire front section. The center section is at a lower floor

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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Continuation sheet Ole Pine Street Station
Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

elevation. It contains the chimney and two toilet rooms on the north side of the central stair, and two small rooms on the south side -the front one connected to the large room in the front section by five steps. The second floor of the rear wing is a single attic-like space at the same floor level as the center section.

The basement consists of a large room 42 feet by 22 feet in the front of the building. The central hall and stair, and four rooms, two on either side of the stair, follow the plan of the first floor. The northwest room is a boiler room served by the large chimney.

8. Significance

B-3613

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1877-1878 Builder/Architect Francis E. Davis, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C.
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

At the time of its construction in 1877-1878, the new Western District Police Station House not only signified new programs of the City of Baltimore to serve the demands created by the city's burgeoning physical and economic growth; but also, it reflected in the most current terms, the civic and commercial architecture of the period. Baltimore experienced enormous growth in the decades following the Civil War. Between 1876 and the turn of the century, it is estimated that over 100 million dollars was invested in new mills, rail systems, coal, iron and phosphate mines throughout the region. The dollar value of Baltimore's foreign trade grew four-fold from 33 million to 130 million making it third in size in the nation. The city's population nearly doubled during the period from about 250,000 in 1870 to approximately a half million in 1900. The Old Pine Street Station represents the city's response to emergence as a metropolis. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of High Victorian Gothic architecture noted for elaborate detailing including Gothic arches, polychrome treatment (the details of the exterior are of stone, brick and metal) and a heaviness to the detailing. For a city noted for row houses, a vast number of which were built during the last half of the nineteenth century, the Old Pine Street Station is unique architecturally for its form and style and its historic symbol.

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Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station Item number 8 Page 5
Baltimore City, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The Western District Station House was part of the Baltimore Police Department plan in the 1870s to improve the working conditions of the patrolmen and the facilities for the prisoners, and to respond to increasing demands from the prosperous business district along the district's east side for modern police service. The property was purchased in 1876 from John Feast, who operated a nursery at 295 Lexington Street for the sum of \$7,300.00. Frank E. Davis, a Baltimore architect, who together with his brother Henry had established a substantial reputation for designing such local public buildings as the Northwestern and Northwestern District Stations, was engaged to design the building. The design was in the brick Victorian Gothic Style, then the predominant in use for civic and commercial buildings and today regarded as most representative of the 1870s. Following the Davis's plans, Markland and Brother Construction Company erected the structure at a cost of \$41,909.70. The structure was paid for "...from an accumulated fund from fines, etc."

The building, now familiarly known as "The Pine Street Station," served as Western District Headquarters until 1951. At that time it was converted into a detention center for women and children in response to humanitarian demands for special treatment of this group. In 1971 the Police Department terminated use of the station, and the building stood vacant until 1978. In 1976, it stood in the right-of-way of a proposed boulevard designed to route automobile traffic around the city's central business district, but the building's design and historical significance prevented it from being razed. In 1978 at a cost of \$166,063.00, part of the rear wing was removed and a new end wall built, extensive site work was done to accommodate the grade of the new boulevard, and some repairs including gutter and window work, were made in accordance with current standards for architectural preservation. Also included in the cost of these "Modifications to the Pine Street Police Station," was interior remodelling to house a Baltimore City subsidized drug abuse rehabilitation center for neighborhood youth. The program failed, and the station was again vacated in 1980.

In early 1984, ownership of the Pine Street Station was transferred to the University of Maryland in exchange for the M. L. Mencken House. The University plans to restore and preserve the exterior of the building and to remodel the interior for use of its Division of Security in keeping with the University's current needs and the building's historical use.

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Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station
Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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Item 9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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Baltimore City Directory: 1876, 1877, 1878.

Baltimore, City of, Department of Public Works Interstate Division for
Baltimore City. "Modifications to The Pine Street Police Station at 214
N. Pine St." 8 construction drawings, Rummell, Klepper & Kahl, Consulting
Engineers, Baltimore. December, 1977

Evening Sun. January 25, 1952.

Folsom, Francias. Our Police: A History of the Baltimore Force from the
First Watchman to the Latest Appointee. J.D. Ehlers and Co.:
Guggenheimer, Weil and Co., 1888.

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for Baltimore City 1876-1877.

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The Sun. April 4, 1952.

The Sun. May 13, 1955.

The Sun. August 19, 1966.

The Sun. January 11, 1967.

The Sun. April 22, 1971.

The Sun. August 11, 1976.

The Sun Supplement. April 21, 1977.

Dorsey, John and James D. Dilts. A Guide to Baltimore Architecture, 2nd ed.
Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1981. Item No. 11.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, ed. Maryland A History 1632-1974.
Baltimore, Md.: Maryland Historical Society, 1974, pp. 500-509.

9. Major Bibliographical References

B-3613

See Continuation Sheet No. 6.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acreQuadrangle name Baltimore West, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	3	5	9	6	2	0	4	3	5	0	1	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The property consists of the city lot upon which the building stands. The property is delineated on the enclosed map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

1. Form Prepared By

name/title	Calvin Corell, Architect
	Sherry Eager, Assistant to the Director
organization	Office of Facilities Management
	University of Maryland at Baltimore
street & number	Administration Building
	737 West Lombard Street
city or town	Baltimore
state	Maryland 21201
date	30 July 1984
telephone	(301) 528-7740

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	date
-------	-------------------------------------	------

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

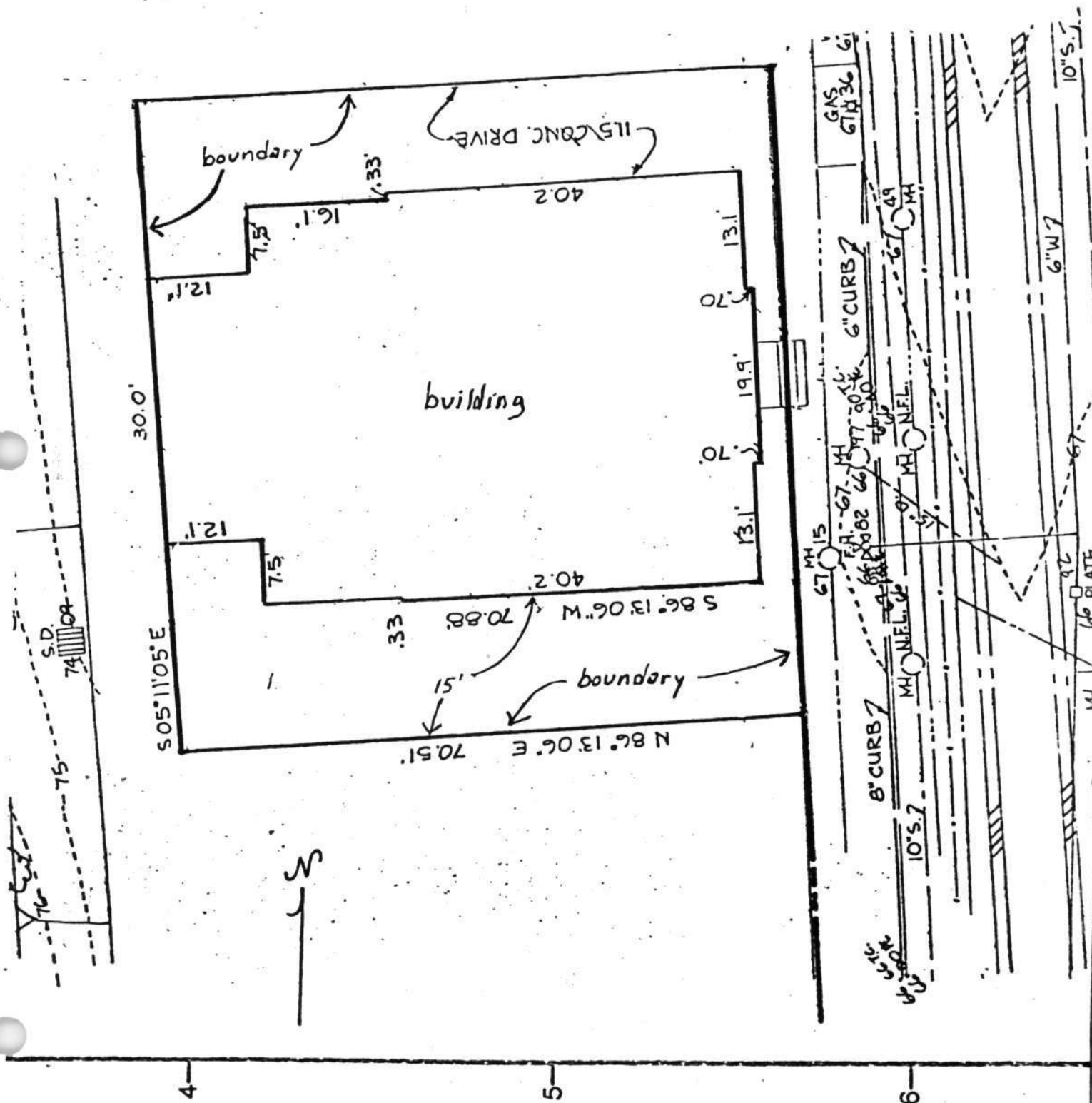
PINE STREET
STATION



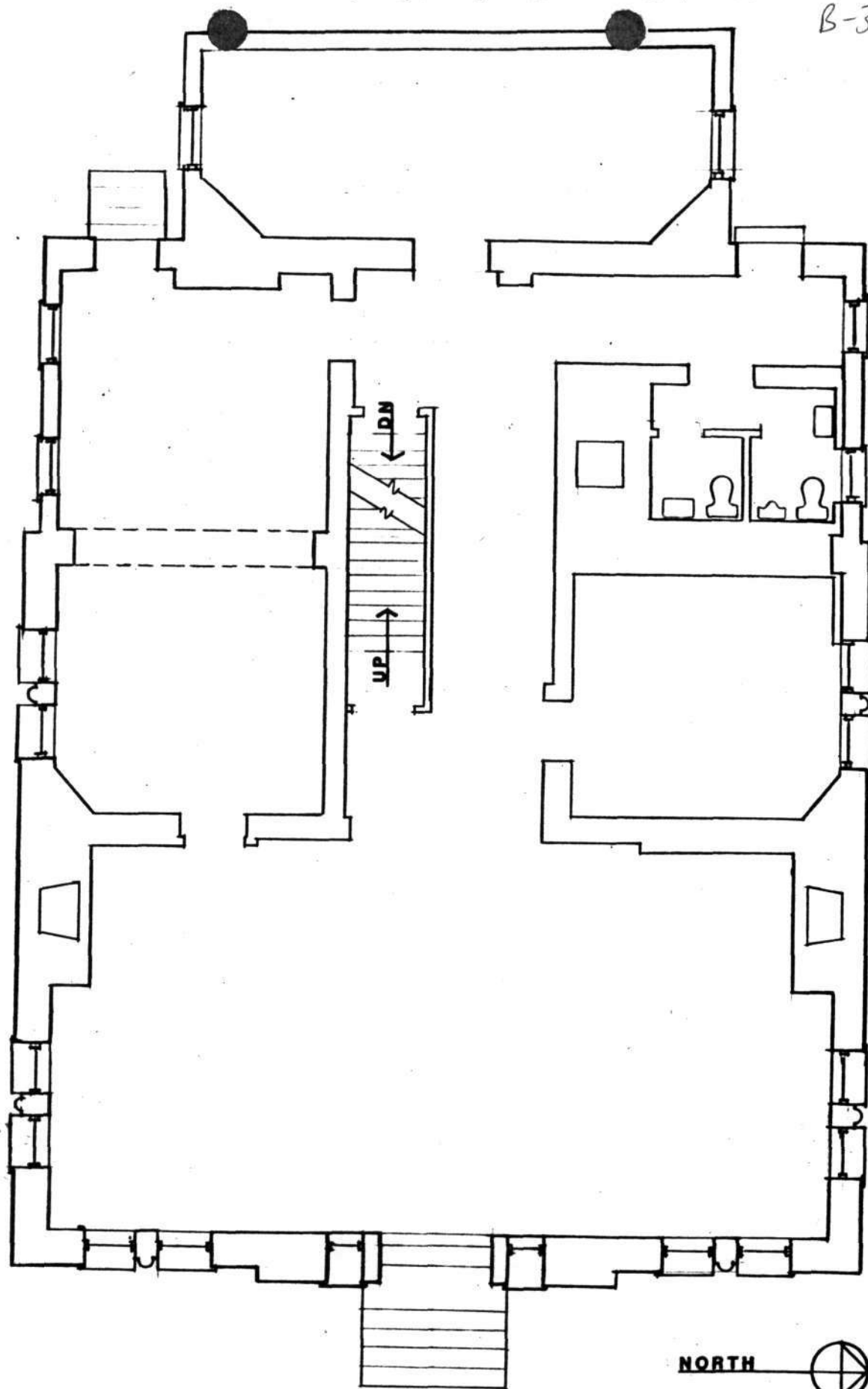
Old Pine Street Station
Baltimore, Maryland

property boundaries for nomination
to the National Register, 1984

scale 1"=16'



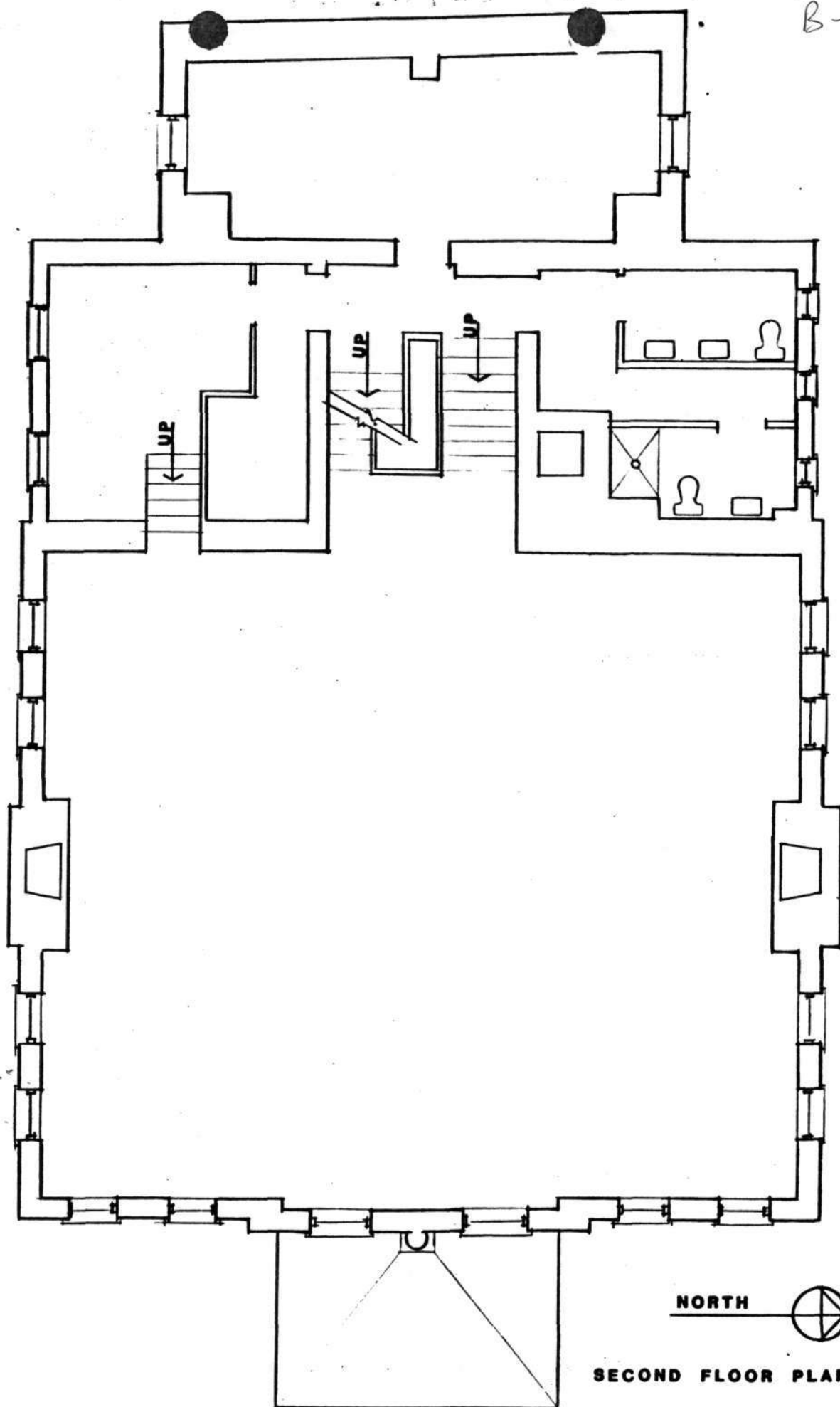
B-3613



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OLD PINE STEET STATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

B-3613



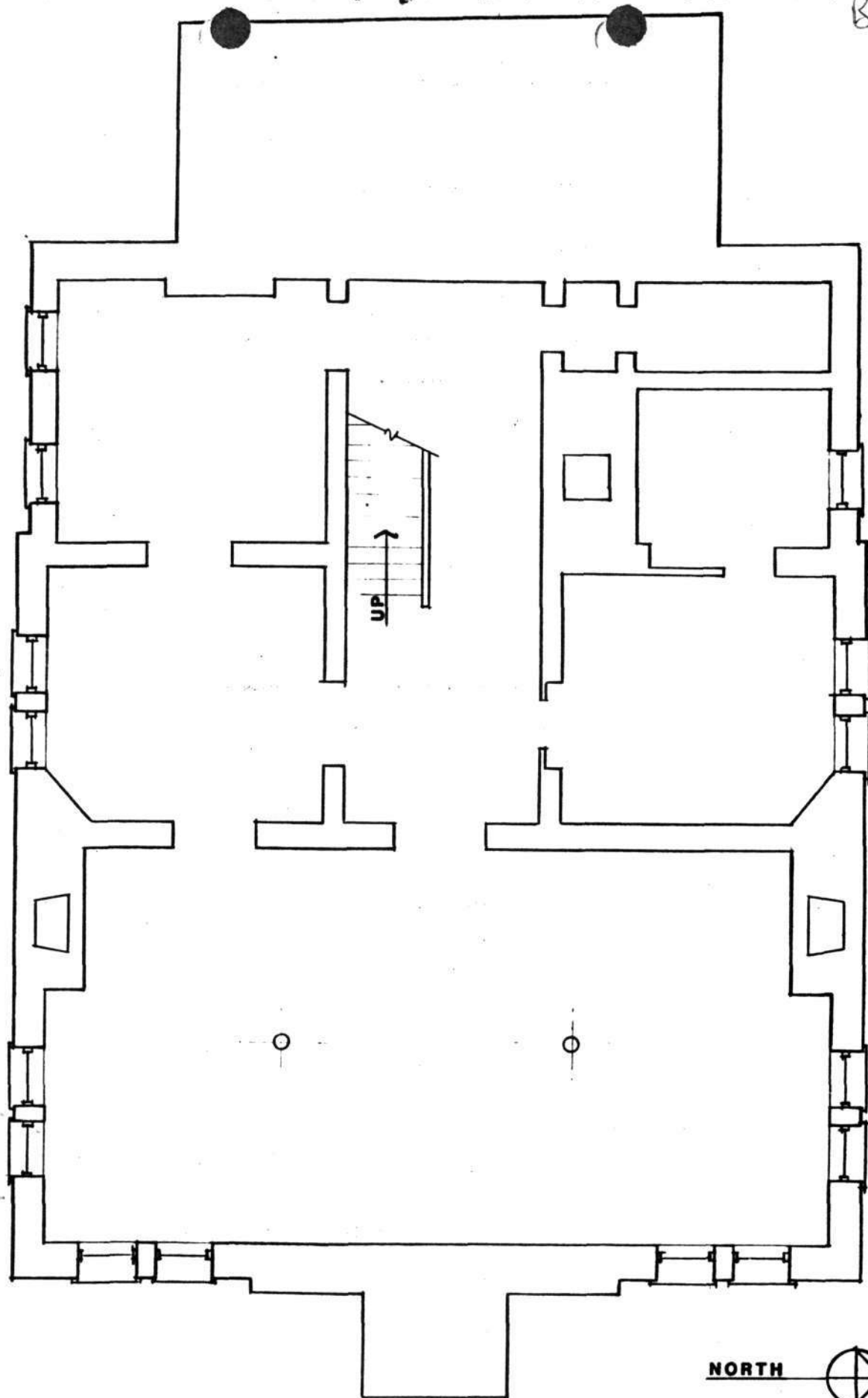
NORTH



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

OLD PINE STEET STATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

B-3613



NORTH



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

OLD PINE STREET STATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Baltimore, West Quad

B-3613

Old Pine Street
Station
Baltimore
Maryland

18/359620/4350190



1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION
7. 1/7



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1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. ~~NORTH EAST CORNER~~
7. 2/7



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1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. NORTH ELEVATION
7. 3/7



1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. ~~SOUTH EAST CORNER~~
7. 4/7

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1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. **SOUTH ELEVATION**
7. **S/T**



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1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. **SOUTHWEST CORNER**
7. **6/7**



1. Pine Street Station
2. 214 North Pine Street
Baltimore, Maryland
3. University of Maryland Photo
4. July 1984
5. Office of Facilities Mgt.
University of Maryland
6. WEST ELEVATION
7. 7/7

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Old Western District Police Station House

and/or common Old Pine Street Station (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 214 North Pine Street n/a not for publication

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of congressional district Seventh

state Maryland code 24 county independent city code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

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name University of Maryland at Baltimore, Dr. John M. Dennis, Acting Chancellor

street & number 522 West Lombard Street

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21201

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courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse

street & number 100 North Calvert Street

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6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date 1977 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair
☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of previously listed

National Register properties
included in this nomination: _____

Original and historic functions
and uses:

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The "Pine Street Station" is a free-standing building of two stories raised on a partially exposed basement. Its style is quintessential brick Victorian Gothic as employed in the design of civic and commercial architecture during the 1870s. Its parti is three sections arranged telescopically on a common east-west center axis, the front on the west side of Pine Street being the tallest and widest section and decreasing successively in both width and height toward the rear. The front section contains a large room on each of the three floors; the middle section contains a central stair hall with smaller service rooms on either side; and the rear section, longer in its original configuration, contained the jail. The construction is of brick exterior walls with wood framed floors and roofs. Although deteriorated, the original structural and detail fabric appears to be sound and intact - the exception being the rear section which was truncated from six bays to one bay in 1978.

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National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

Old Pine Street Station

Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

1

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

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The building's front section is its most massive and decorative. It is 46 feet across the east front by 41 feet deep, and is two stories high raised 5 feet above grade on the partially exposed basement. The principal facade (east) consists of three double window bays with the center bay projecting and culminating in a gable. The north and south side elevations are three bays also, except the double windows flank an ornamented corbelled chimney as the center bay. The slate roof is hipped on all four sides and slopes to a flat metal top section with corner finials which terminate the hip ridges. At the front, the central gable is also slate and intersects the front slope.

The central projecting bay of the front facade is the most elaborately treated element of the building. The entrance, reached by a flight of six granite steps, consists of glazed double doors flanked by narrow lights, set in surrounds of painted stone. It is sheltered by a half-hipped roof supported on four wooden brackets which project from the sides and door frame of the entrance. At the apex of this roof a stone bracket supports a colonnette which supports a brick corbel, and this in turn supports the springing of paired pointed arches over the second story windows. At the center springline a stone corbel supports a flagstaff which rises well above the gable to a ball finial. These arches open above the cornice line, and at

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station
Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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Page

2

Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

their outer springline, they rise from stone and brick corbels aligned with the cornice. The gable itself is divided into three sections by horizontal stone belt courses. The lowest of these courses serves as the impost of the arches; the middle contains two small rectangular embrasures which flank the flagstaff; and the uppermost forms the peak and finial of the gable. The rakes of the gable are capped with a stone coping embellished with crockets aligned with the stonebelt courses of the facade.

On the three facades of the front section, paired windows flank the central bay. On the first floor, these windows are inset under a segmental brick arch and have a stone colonnette between them. The colonnette supports a stone lintel and a brick panel fills in under the arch. On the second floor, two separate rectangular windows align above the paired windows. The "cornice" consists of a course of vertical bracket-like modillions which support a moulding enclosing the gutter at the roof line. This device circuits the entire block, except where interrupted by the gable or a chimney, or on the west side where the modillions are not absent. In the basement, paired rectangular windows are located directly under those in the first story.

The north and south elevations are similar to the front except that the basement is brick, separated from the first story by a granite water table course, and, in place of the projecting central bay, there is a monumental chimney on each facade. It is corbelled at the midpoint of the first story in two sections from paired stone brackets. The sections join to become one chimney at the second story sill level, and the embrasure between the two sections is closed by a brick corbel which meets a stone lintel. The chimney projects slightly on a brick corbel at the line of the modillions, then further on a stone course at the roof line. Above this, a flue in each of the outer sections is open in elevation and capped with stone. The central portion of the chimney rises further and is capped by a stone course and a square pyramid of brick topped by a finial. All sills and lintels share commons lines connected with a decorative course of brick set as an angled saw-tooth batt course.

The middle section also is comprised of a basement and two stories, but its floor heights are lower than the first section. It is 16 feet long in two bays. The roof is painted metal in a half-hip design which slopes from a ridge along the west wall of the main section. The elevations of this section

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Old Pine Street Station
Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland

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Page 3

Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

are simply composed of two rectangular windows in both stories on the south elevation and three windows above two windows on the north elevation. The modillion course is similar to, but smaller than, that of the main section. A large single flue chimney rises from the roof slightly north of the central axis. It is square in plan, embellished on each side with three recessed panels of brick, a corbelled top with stone coping and a pyramidal cap elevated on short stone columns at each corner.

The rear section is two stories with the same floor heights as the middle section but does not have a basement. Originally, this section consisted of six single window bays, but is now only one bay long measuring 12 feet front to rear, and 30 feet across the end. It is the least elaborate of the three sections and now has a solid brick wall, laid with a header bond every fifth course, on its west elevation. The roof is painted metal in a simple gable design with the ridge running east to west.

INTERIOR

Although the original configuration and structure remains, the interior has been stripped of its finishes, fittings, and furniture. Exceptions to this are the stair which appears to be the original construction without bannister; two wrought iron columns in the large room in the basement; and a wrought iron cage which forms two of the original block of ten cells located on the first floor of the rear section. Also, the original brick fireplace openings are in place on the north and south sides of the large rooms in the front section. The interior has been finished with a furred gypsum board veneer.

The first floor plan is on one level. It consists of a main room 42 feet by 22 feet in the front section, a central hall with the staircase on the south side, two smaller rooms on either side of the center hall, and a single small room in the rear section. The two rooms on the south side of the hall have been made into one room by removal of the wall between. The large furnace chimney is located north of the center hall in the rear room and two small toilet rooms have been built in the space remaining.

The second floor plan consists of one large room 42 feet by 36 feet occupying the entire front section. The center section is at a lower floor

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Item 7 DESCRIPTION, continued:

elevation. It contains the chimney and two toilet rooms on the north side of the central stair, and two small rooms on the south side -the front one connected to the large room in the front section by five steps. The second floor of the rear wing is a single attic-like space at the same floor level as the center section.

The basement consists of a large room 42 feet by 22 feet in the front of the building. The central hall and stair, and four rooms, two on either side of the stair, follow the plan of the first floor. The northwest room is a boiler room served by the large chimney.

8. Significance

B-36/B

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1877-1878 **Builder/Architect** Frank E. Davis, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
 Applicable Exceptions: none
 Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

At the time of its construction in 1877-1878, the new Western District Police Station House not only signified new programs of the City of Baltimore to serve the demands created by the city's burgeoning commercial development; but also, it reflected in the most current terms the civic and commercial architecture of the period. Today, the building has become a significant landmark as a result of its notable design and its setting along a well-travelled thoroughfare which passes between two nationally recognized historical districts. As such, it is a preeminent artifact of the city's emergence as a metropolis and a representation of the present's predilection for historical preservation.

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Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station Baltimore City, Maryland Item number 8 Page 5

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The new Western District Station House was part of the Baltimore Police Department plan in the 1870s to improve the working conditions of the patrolmen and the facilities for the prisoners, and to respond to increasing demands from the prosperous business district along the district's east side for modern police service. The property was purchased in 1876 from John Feast, who operated a nursery at 295 Lexington Street for the sum of \$7,300.00. Frank E. Davis, a Baltimore architect, who together with his brother Henry had established a substantial reputation for designing such local public buildings as the Northwestern and Northwestern District Stations, was engaged to design the building. The design was in the brick Victorian Gothic Style, then the predominant in use for civic and commercial buildings and today regarded as most representative of the 1870s. Following the Davis's plans, Markland and Brother Construction Company erected the structure at a cost of \$41,909.70. The structure was paid for "...from an accumulated fund from fines, etc."

The building, now familiarly known as "The Pine Street Station," served as Western District Headquarters until 1951. At that time it was converted into a detention center for women and children in response to humanitarian demands for special treatment of this group. In 1971 the Police Department terminated use of the station, and the building stood vacant until 1978. In 1976, it stood in the right-of-way of a proposed boulevard designed to route automobile traffic around the city's central business district, but the building's design and historical significance prevented it from being razed. In 1978 at a cost of \$166,063.00, part of the rear wing was removed and a new end wall built, extensive site work was done to accommodate the grade of the new boulevard, and some repairs including gutter and window work, were made in accordance with current standards for architectural preservation. Also included in the cost of these "Modifications to the Pine Street Police Station," was interior remodeling to house a Baltimore City subsidized drug abuse rehabilitation center for neighborhood youth. The program failed, and the station was again vacated in 1980.

In early 1984, ownership of the Pine Street Station was transferred to the University of Maryland in exchange for the M. L. Mencken House. The University plans to restore and preserve the exterior of the building and to remodel the interior for use of its Division of Security in keeping with the University's current needs and the building's historical use.

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Continuation sheet Old Pine Street Station
Baltimore City, Maryland

Item number

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Item 9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheet No. 6

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Baltimore West, MD

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The property consists of the city lot upon which the building stands. The lot measures

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Calvin Corell, Architect
	Sherry Eager, Assistant to the Director
organization	Office of Facilities Management
	University of Maryland at Baltimore
street & number	Administration Building
	737 West Lombard Street
city or town	Baltimore
state	Maryland 21201

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	date
-------	-------------------------------------	------

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

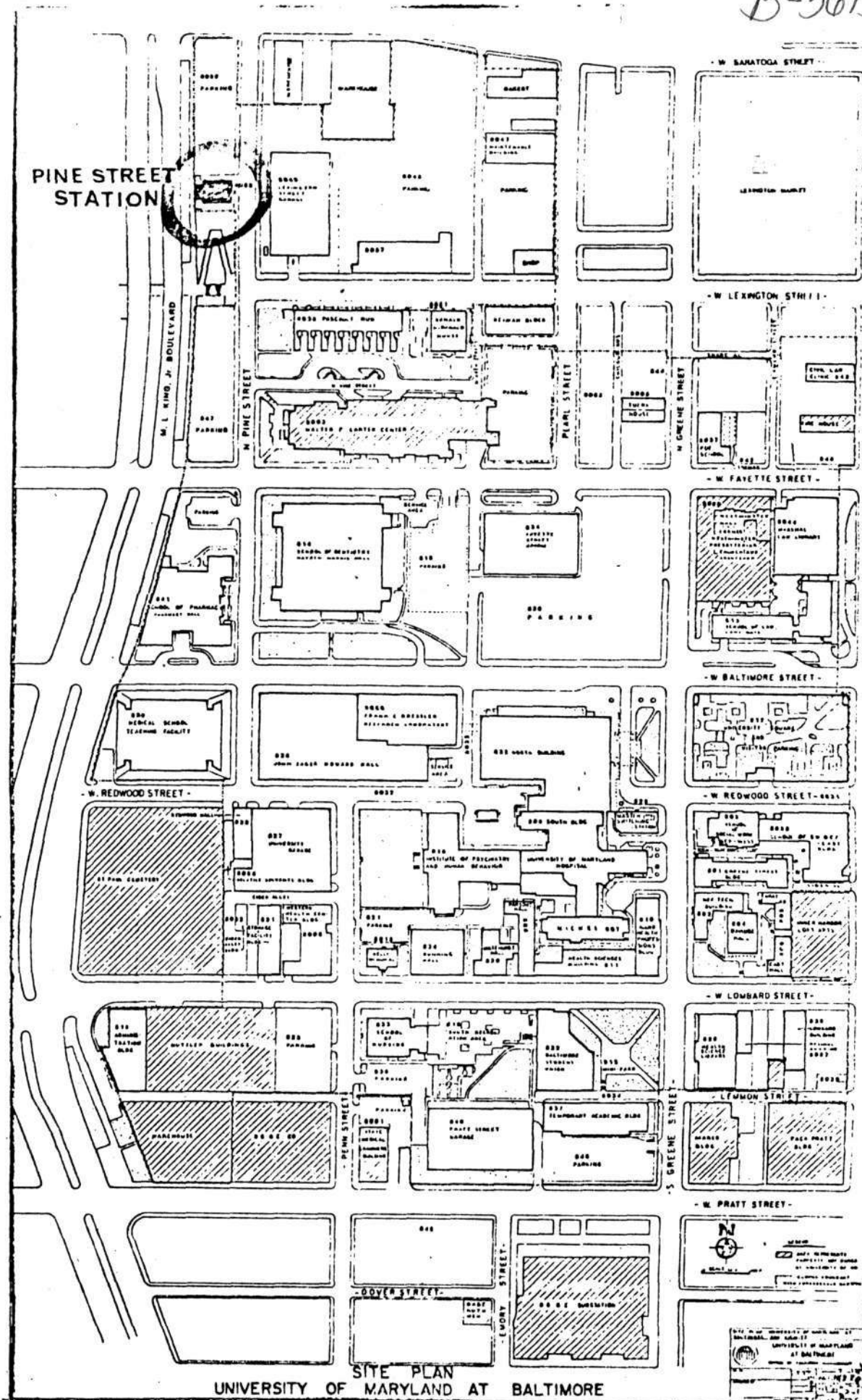
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

B-3613



SITE PLAN
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE



B-3613

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Old Western Police Station

AND/OR COMMON

Old Pine Street Police Station

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

214 North Pine Street

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

CODE

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3

COUNTY

Baltimore City

CODE

510

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mayor and City Council

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21202

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore City Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Calvert and Fayette Streets

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Maryland

21202

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

B-3613

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pine Street Police Station consists of three two-story brick sections arranged telescopically on a common center axis, beginning with both the tallest and widest at the front (Pine Street) elevation and decreasing in both width and height as one progresses to the rear (west). As all sections were erected together, material and workmanship are consistent; however, roof patterns and ornamentation vary widely.

The structure's main body or front section of two stories on a basement is both the most massive and decorative. Its principal (east) facade consists of six bays with a projecting two-bay center pavilion culminating in a gabled dormer. The slate roof consists of two hipped sections with their ridges perpendicular to the street, each of which covers the two bays flanking the central pavilion. Joining the hips at either end is a steeply sloping section in the manner of a mansard. The central gable's ridge (parallel to the hips' ridges) runs west (back) to meet the mansard section.

To the rear of the main block (west) is the middle section consisting of two stories without a basement. The two-bay long structure has a half-hipped roof whose ridge runs along the west (rear) wall of the main section.

Consisting of two stories, the final section to the extreme west (rear) is six bays long. This rectangular portion used as the cell block has a gable roof, with ridge on the long axis.

Two facades received extreme decorative treatment, the front (east) and south. The central pavilion of the front facade is the most elaborately treated element of the building. The planes of the pavilion stand substantially before the rest of the facade, with the gable projected even further. The entrance, reached by a flight of six stone steps, consists of glazed double doors flanked by tall narrow lights, set in surrounds of concrete painted to resemble stone. It is sheltered by a half-hipped roof supported on four large wooden brackets. At the apex of the roof is a corbel supporting a colonette, in turn supporting the springing of paired pointed arches with brick voussoirs beneath which the second story windows are set, followed by the gable. These arches open above the cornice line. Above the springing point is another corbel which supports the flagstaff, rising above the gable to its finial. The paired pointed arches spring from stone and brick corbels at their outer points. The gable itself is divided into three sections by horizontal stone bands. The lowest of these contains the arched openings, the middle two small rectangular embrasures which flank the flagstaff, the uppermost the peak of the gable. All elements (corbels, modillions, sills, lintels) which are not of brick, appear to be painted cast concrete.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Old Western Police Station
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Flanking the main pavilion are two 2-bay sections containing inset paired rectangular windows on the first floor with an inset panel above, and a segmental arch closing the opening. There are corbeled colonettes in the middle of each pair of windows. There are two rectangular windows in the second story, and above these a course of modillions which support a thin moulding in place of a cornice at the roof line. This latter circuits the entire block, except where it is interrupted by gable or chimney, and on the west side. In the basement, which is faced in stone along the entire front, are paired rectangular windows directly below the first story windows. All sills and lintels share common lines. The two rectangular windows of the second story of the pavilion are continued above their lintels into the arches of the gable as attic windows.

Similarity to the east facade occurs in the north and south elevations, with the following exceptions: The basement is brick, separated from the first story by a stone water table. In place of the central pavilion there is a monumental (false) chimney, centered on the facade, which rises at the midpoint of the first story in two sections from paired stone brackets. These sections join to become one chimney at the second story sill level, and the embrasure between the two sections is closed by several stepped courses of brick which meet a concrete sill. It projects slightly at the line of the modillions, then further at the roof line, where there is a painted concrete course. Above this course are two flues for the outer sections, which are capped, and the central portion rises further to its own openings, the whole capped by a concrete course and a square pyramid of brick, topped by a finial.

The elevations of the middle section are simply composed of two rectangular windows on both stories with sills and lintels, and a modillion course similar to but smaller than that of the main block. Another large chimney rises from its roof slightly north of the axis. It consists of one flue, square in plan, topped by a pyramidal roof.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMOld Western Police Station
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

The long six-bay addition at the rear is the least elaborate, with the exception that at the four corners are squared tourettes, projected on brick corbels. These are similar to but larger than the final section of the south chimney. On the ridge of this portion there is a kind of fleche, four vertical posts which support a square-pyramidal roof with flaring eaves.

A majority of surfaces are covered in common brick with the main block and middle section having concrete sills and lintels, the latter formed as flat arches. The two top sections of the gable have saw-tooth pattern brick work along the slopes, and the slopes of the entire gable are capped in copings which flare at the eaves. Where the "stone" courses of the gable meet the slopes, there are small "acroteria", and a trio of these at the peak. The four vertices of the two-hipped roofs have wooden finials. The brickwork changes to a course of saw-tooth headers at sill and lintel levels in the main block and first addition. Fenestration appears to have been four over four throughout.

The final (westernmost) section, built to contain cells, is in general less elaborate and uses less expensive brick.

The interior of the station has been completely stripped of all accessories, utilities and furniture, except for the small steel cell block of ten cells on the first floor of the rear section.

The first floor plan consists of a main vestibule in the front section which has two small offices at the northwest and southwest corners. The main staircase is located in the central section and is flanked on the north and south by two more office rooms. The rear section is occupied by the central cell block and a walkway around its perimeter; the cell block is two cells wide and five deep.

The second floor plan consists of one large room in the front section, a lavatory and a lodging room in the center section, and a series of cubicles on either side of a central hall in the rear section.

Abandoned since 1971, the station is in deteriorated condition, needing immediate stabilization, including roof repairs, a gutter system, reglazing of all windows and replacement of doors.

3 SIGNIFICANCE

B-3613

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1877-78

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Frank E. Davis

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of the new Western District Police Station at 214 North Pine Street in 1877-1878, marked the efforts of the Baltimore police to meet the demands created by the City's continuous development and expansion. The monumental red brick station with its characteristically Victorian eclectic ornamentation not only reflected the substantial architecture of valuable commercial properties on the district's eastern side, but also signified the increased presence of the police to the chronically troublesome western neighborhoods. Furthermore, it represented a vast improvement for both police and prisoners over the cramped and ancient watchhouse.

The Pine Street Station served as the Western District headquarters until 1951, when it was converted into a detention center for women and children in response to humanitarian demands for special treatment of this group. In 1971 the police department terminated use of the station. The building has since stood vacant, in need of rehabilitation.

An indicator of the expansion of Baltimore's police department in the 1870's¹, the Western Station was built to replace an earlier brick structure at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Lanvale Streets. The property was purchased in 1876 for the sum of \$7,300, from John Feast, Esquire, who operated a nursery at 295 Lexington Street. Frank E. Davis, a Baltimore architect, who with his brother Henry had established a substantial reputation for designing local public buildings, including the Northeastern and Northwestern Stations, was engaged to design the building. Following the Davis' plans, Markland and Brother Construction Company erected the structure at a cost of \$41,909.70.

¹The Northwestern Station was built in 1872, and the Northeastern Station in 1874. At the beginning of April, 1878, the Western Police Station was completed and occupied at cost of \$41,909.70.

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Old Western Police Station
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The Western Police District was the third police precinct created in Baltimore City; the first being the Central, the second the Eastern. From 1798, when the first high constable was appointed to walk his beat throughout the entire city, until 1857, Baltimore police activities fell into two separate categories -- that of the constables who patrolled during the day, and the officers of the watch who supervised lamp lighting and made nightly rounds. When the department was completely revamped in 1857, the old system was abolished. After the reorganization, two police captains and seventy-five patrolmen -- forty-six on night duty, twenty-three on day, six in reserve, and two turnkeys -- were assigned to the Western District on twelve hour shifts. The captain or his lieutenant was required to be on duty at the station for the entirety of the shift, while the sergeants supervised their men, who were organized in platoons, with each man walking his individual beat. In 1860 the Police Board of Commissioners was formed. This Board was charged with overseeing elections as well. Another major reorganization of the department occurred in 1867 to remedy problems, including those arising from the infiltration of the Know Nothings into the police force.

Traditionally, the Western District has been known as one of the City's tougher police districts. The precinct's business district, which included several banks and Lexington Market as well as light industry, created the demand for constant police protection. During the Know Nothing riots of the 1850's and 1860's, trouble erupted at Lexington Market and other polling places, as Party members tried to intimidate voters during elections.

The Pine Street Station was part of the Baltimore police department's plan in the 1870's to improve the working conditions of the patrolmen and the facilities for the prisoners. Heretofore, the old watch-house had been maintained in active use. The building, too cramped and out-moded for efficient use, had, during its time, been considered one of the better watch-houses because two cells had been added to it.

In 1951 the Western District was absorbed into the Central, North-western, and Southwestern Districts, the function of the Pine Street Station changing. After undergoing \$37,500 worth of improvements, the building reopened as the Bureau of Aid and Prevention. Reflecting changing social attitudes toward criminal treatment, the station became a detention center for women and juveniles awaiting trial,

(See continuation sheet #4)

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Old Western Police Station
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

the center for hearing police court cases involving women and children, and the catch-all for several miscellaneous bureaus such as missing persons, the juvenile protective bureau, sanitary squad, police women, and matrons. All women and children arrested in the metropolitan area were taken there, unless they had jointly committed a crime with a man.

In 1952 Charlotte W. Main, a graduate of the University of Baltimore law school, was appointed by Governor McKeldin as Magistrate of the Pine Street Court. By creating a special detention center for women and by appointing a woman to preside over the police court, complaints from the prisoners of mistreatment by officers were reduced significantly.

As a further social function, several rooms were set aside on the second floor for homeless women. While at the station, lodgers were given three meals a day, which were ordered from a local restaurant at no charge.

During the 1960's the Pine Street Station became a center of controversy. Various groups, pointing to its antiquated facilities and numerous fire hazards, e.g., the wooden fire escape, demanded that the city demolish the edifice. In 1971 the city announced the closing of the station.

Recently, the Reverend Willie E. Ray has expressed an interest in the old station. His plan is to convert the building into a youth center for neighborhood residents. The city is considering selling the structure for the price of \$1.00 if Reverend Ray can demonstrate that sufficient funds will be available for building renovation and for maintenance of the ongoing programs that he plans.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

Old Western Police Station
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 5

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Baltimore - American August 5, 1956.
Baltimore City Directory: 1876, 1877, 1878.
Folsom, Francias. Our Police: A History of the Baltimore Force
from the First Watchman to the Latest Appointee. J.D. Ehlers
and Co.: Guggenheimer, Weil and Co., 1888
McCabe, Clinton. History of the Baltimore Police Department 1774-1909.
Fleet-McGinley Co., Publishers, 1909.
News American. December 20, 1964.
News Post. November 26, 1952.
Police Board Reports 1874-1885: Report of the Board of Police Commis-
sioners for Baltimore City 1876-1877.
Sun. January 25, 1952.
Sun. April 4, 1952.
Sun. May 13, 1955.
Sun. August 19, 1966.
Sun. January 11, 1967.
Sun. April 22, 1971.
Sun. August 11, 1976.
Sanborn Map. 1890.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet #5

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	8	3	5	9	7	2	0	4	3	5	0	1	9	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

C

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

D

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The National Register boundaries are concurrent with the physical dimensions of the Pine Street Station.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, John Hnedak, Janet Kennelly, Steven Levy 9/3/76 sh

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Interstate Division for Baltimore City/Maryland Historical Trust

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

2225 North Charles Street

301-396-6133

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Baltimore

Maryland 21218

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

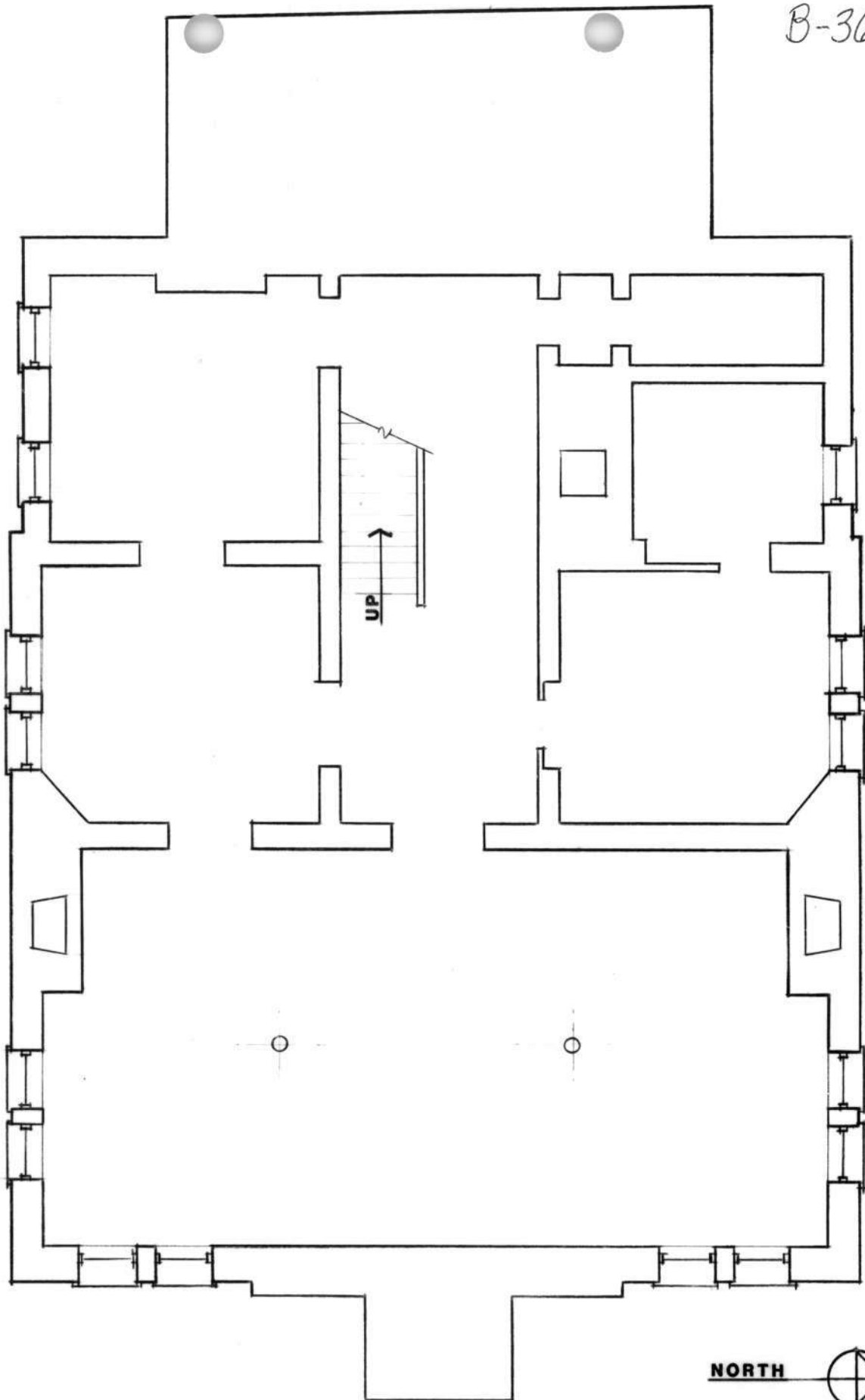
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

B-3613



NORTH



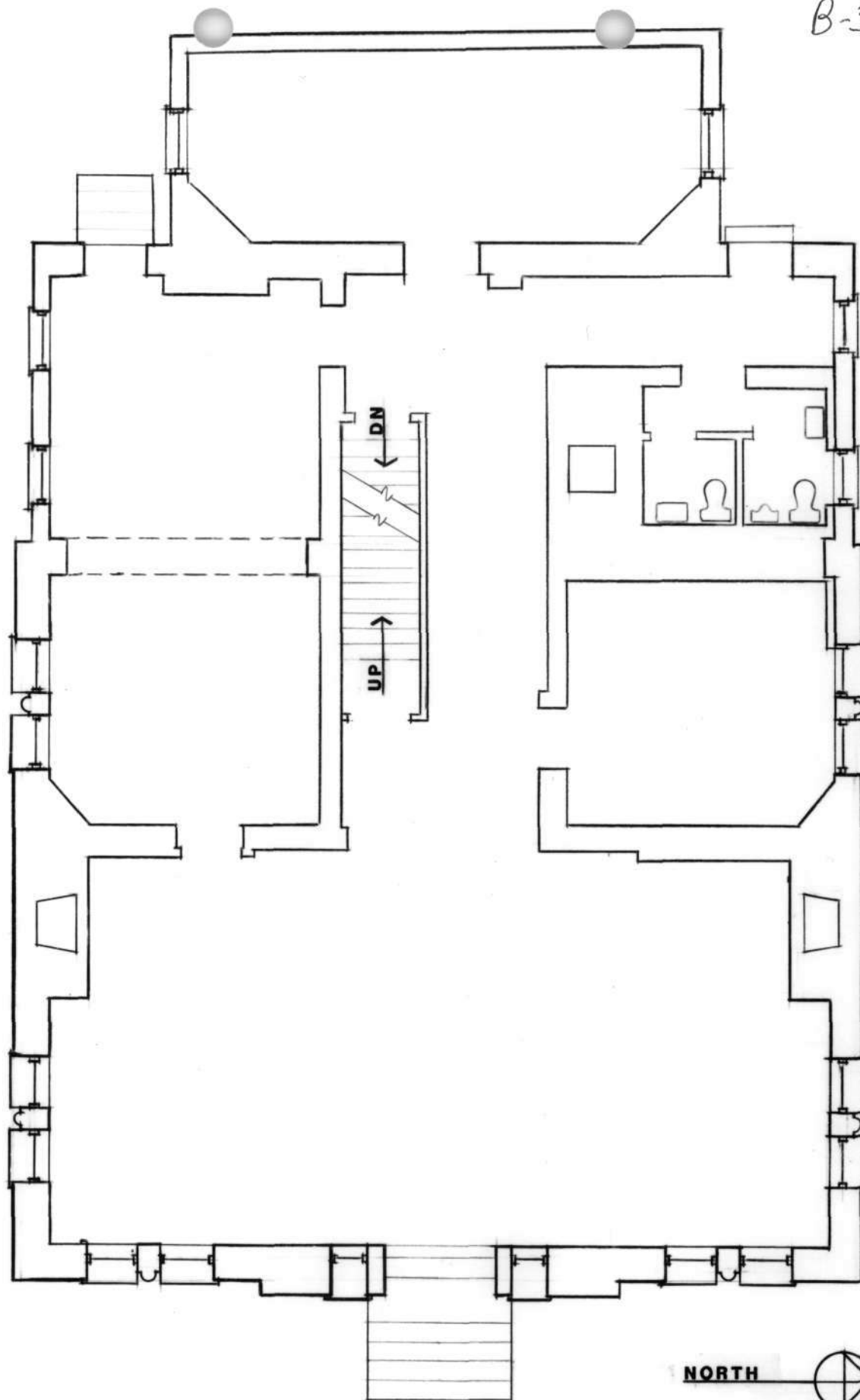
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Old PINE STREET STATION, BALTIMORE

B-3613

1984

B-3613



NORTH

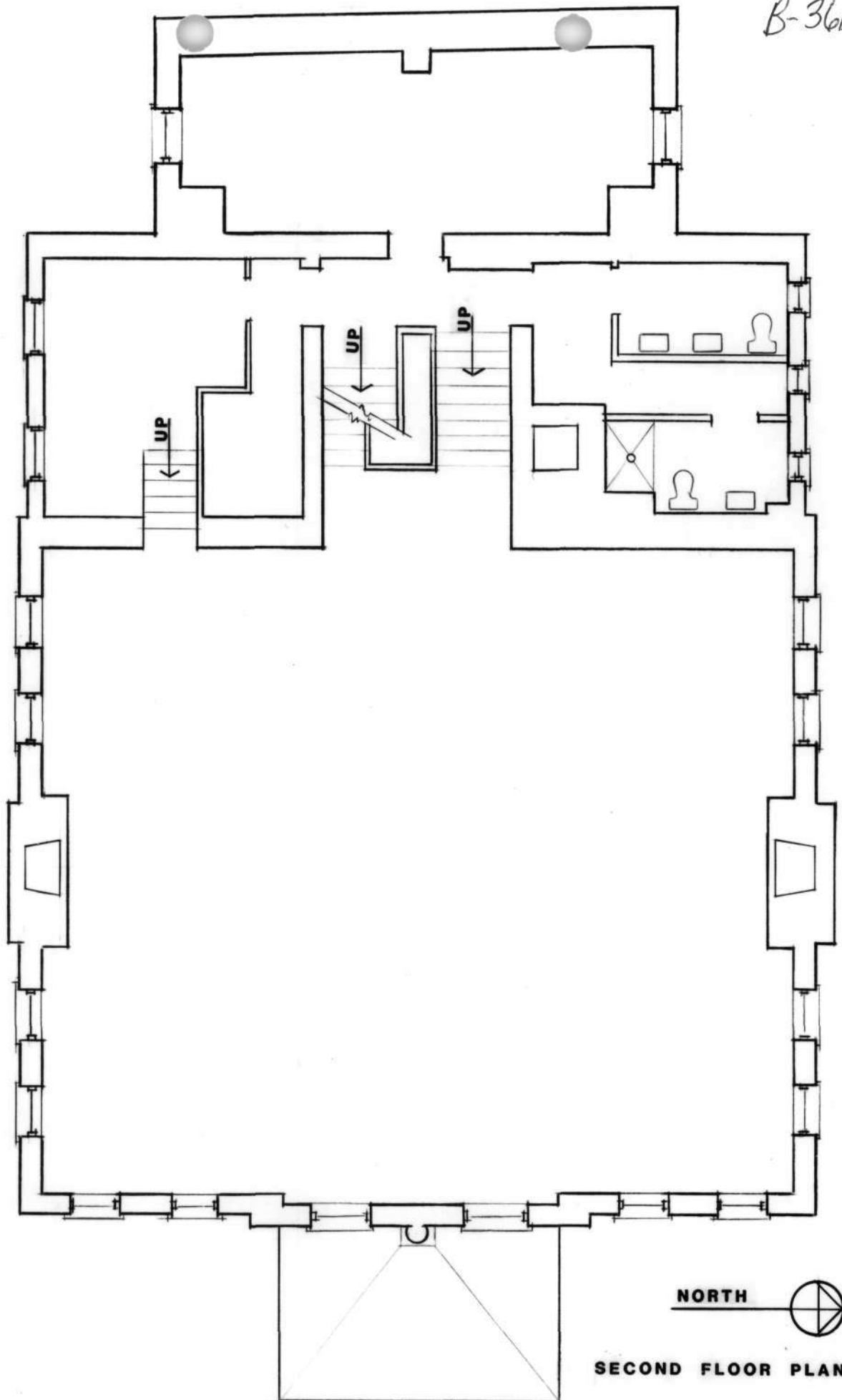
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

OLD PINE STEET STATION, BALTIMORE

B-3613

1984

B-3613



OLD PINE STEET STATION, BALTIMORE

B-3613

1984

198



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OLD WESTERN POLICE STATION

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Baltimore West
Maryland

18.359620.4350190



5.5 MI. TO A
HAVRE DE
2.8 MI. TO U.S. 40

4349

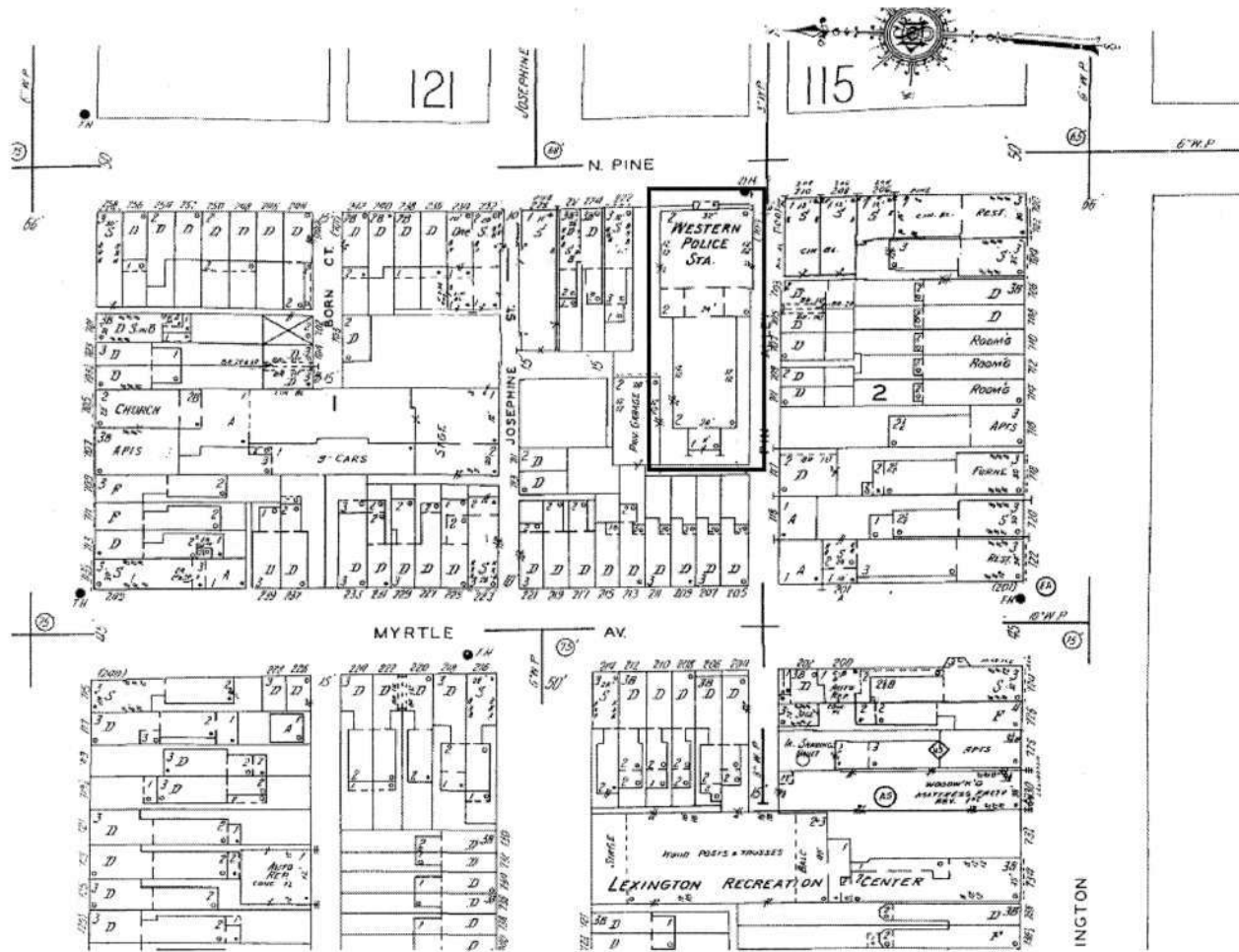
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Pine Street Police Station (Old Western Police Station)

214 N. Pine Street

Baltimore

Sanborn Baltimore 1914-Dec. 1951 vol. 2, 1914-Sept. 1951, Sheet 120





PINE STREET STATION
Baltimore City
1991

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Pine Street Station
Baltimore City

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(University of Maryland at Baltimore Campus Police)

